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10/566,828	07/05/2006	Hirokazu Tanaka	15115/182001	7880	
22511 OSHA LIANG	22511 7590 01/31/2007 OSHA LIANG L.L.P.			EXAMINER	
1221 MCKINNEY STREET			LEPISTO, RYAN A		
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Art Unit: 2883

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-5, 7-12 and 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Wu et al (US 2002/0057868 A1) (Wu). Wu teaches a variable optical attenuator (Figs. 6-8, paragraphs 0037-0042) a one piece housing (302) comprising a plurality of consistently spaced (pitched) optical transmission lines (fibers, 304a-q) optically coupled with at least a part of luminous flux coming out of one line is coupled to other line, a plurality of optical returning components (310a-c) that returns light from different lines, a plurality of rotating (varying angle) light transmissive members (309a-g) (paragraph 0039) arranged in each path of each line and between the returning components (310a-c) and the lines so that the lines are coupled so as to change the angle of the path of the luminous flux of a line (paragraph 0040) that rotates on a shaft of an actuator of a base (316) oriented in a direction vertical to a plane the lines lie in (paragraph 0039), collimating lens (308) that control incoming and outgoing luminous flux disposed at the end face of each line (304a-g). Wu further teaches (Fig. 8) an embodiment wherein each line (304a-d) are parallel to each other so that luminous flux passing through the transmissive elements (309a-d) going in and out in parallel planes

Art Unit: 2883

with the first embodiment (Fig. 5) the luminous flux passes through the transmissive elements (309a-g) in a bent face tilted manner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wu as applied to claims 1-5, 7-12 and 14-16 above, and further in view of **Stewart (US 4,569,569)**.

Wu teaches the attenuator previously discussed.

Wu does not teach expressly a monitor module that senses an attenuation of luminous flux that comes out of one the lines.

Stewart teaches an optical attenuator (Fig. 1) similar to Wu with optically transmissive lines (1) coupled to a lens (2) that is coupled to a V-shaped reflector (18) that reflects luminous flux from one line to another just as Wu teaches. Stewart further teaches that known couplers, switches, and other devices use such lenses and reflectors to move luminous flux from a fiber to another fiber (as in Wu) or "of course a source or detector" (column 1 lines 9-15).

Art Unit: 2883

Stewart and Wu are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor, optical couplers.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the teaching of Stewart that is it is known in such couples to substitute a detector in place of line to monitor light from another line to modify the attenuator taught by Wu.

The motivation for doing so would have been to detector any errors or misalignment in the coupling of the luminous flux so as to be able to correct any of these defects.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claim 13 (includes the limitations of claim 1, 11 and 13) is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: This claim would be allowable over the prior art of record if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims because the latter, either alone or in combination, does not disclose nor render obvious a variable optical attenuator having a pair of parallel transmission lines optical coupled wherein the luminous flux coming out of one line is coupled to the other, an optical component that returns and couples the flux coming out of one line, a light

Art Unit: 2883

transmissive member arrange in a path to change the angle of the coupling disposed between each of the lines and the returning component wherein the flux coming out of one line passes through twice the light transmissive member, in combination with the rest of the claimed limitations.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Chen et al (US 2003/0081885 A1) teaches an attenuator that at least reads on claim 1.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ryan Lepisto whose telephone number is (571) 272-1946. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 7:30 AM - 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Frank Font can be reached on (571) 272-2415. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2883

Page 6

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